1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

273 ing; ſometimes they uſe a liquor made of a large muſhroon, with which the *Ruſſians* kill flies. This they prepare with the juice of epilobium, or *French* willow.

The firſt ſymptom of a man's being affected with this liquor is a trembling in all his joints, and in half an hour he begins to rave as if in a fever; and is either merry or melancholy mad, according to his peculiar conſtitution. Some jump, dance, and ſing; others weep, and are in terrible agonies, a ſmall hole appearing to them as a great pit, and a ſpoonful of water as a lake: but this is to be underſtood of thoſe who uſe it to exceſs; for taken in a ſmall quantity it raiſes their ſpirits, and makes them briſk, courageous, and chearful.

276 It is obſerved, whenever they have eaten of this plant, they
824 maintain that, whatever fooliſh things they did, they only obeyed
828 the commands of the muſhroon: however, the uſe of it is certainly ſo dangerous, that unleſs they were well looked after it would be the deſtruction of numbers of them. The *Kamtſchadales* do not much care to relate theſe drunken frolicks, and perhaps the continual uſe of it renders it leſs dangerous to them. One of our Coſſacks reſolved to eat of this muſhroon in order to ſurpriſe his comrades; and this he actually did, but it was with great difficulty they preſerved his life. Another of the inhabitants of *Kamtſchatka*, by the uſe of this muſhroon, imagined that he was upon the brink of hell ready to be thrown in, and that the muſhroon ordered him to fall upon his knees, and make a full confeſſion of all the ſins he could remember, which he did before a great number of his comrades, to their no ſmall diverſion. It is related, that a ſoldier of the garriſon having eaten a little of this muſhroon, walked a great way without any fatigue, but at laſt, having taken too great
276 a quantity, he died. My interpreter drank ſome of this juice without knowing of it, and became ſo mad, that it was with difficulty that we kept him from ripping open his

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

his belly, being, as he ſaid, ordered to do it by the muſhroon. 276

The *Kamtſchadales* and the *Koreki* eat of it when they reſolve to murder any body; and it is in ſuch eſteem among the *Koreki*, that they do not allow any one that is drunk with it to make water upon the ground, but they give him a veſſel to ſave his urine in, which they drink, and it has the ſame effect as the muſhroon itſelf. None of this muſhroon grows in their country, ſo that they are obliged to purchaſe it of the *Kamtſchadales*. Three or four of them are a moderate doſe, but when they want to get drunk they take ten. 276 439

The women never uſe it; ſo that all their merriment conſiſts in jeſting, dancing, and ſinging. Their dance is in this manner: The two women that are to dance ſpread a mat in the middle of the room, and kneel down upon it oppoſite to one another, having a little tow in each hand. At firſt they begin to ſing very low, moving a little their hands and ſhoulders; by degrees they raiſe their voice, and encreaſe the motions of their bodies, 'till they are quite out of breath and fatigued. This ſtrange, uncouth entertainment, as it appeared to me, ſeemed greatly to delight the *Kamtſchadales*: ſo ſtrongly is every nation prejudiced in favour of its own cuſtoms. 535

In their love-ſongs they declare their paſſion to their lovers, their grief, hope, and other affections. The women generally compoſe them, and have clear, agreeable voices. Though they do not want an inclination for muſick, yet they have no muſical inſtrument, except a ſimple flute, and upon that they cannot play any tune. 533 534

Another of their amuſements is mimicking other people in their ſpeaking, walking, and all other actions. Whenever a ſtranger comes to *Kamtſchatka* they give him a new name, and obſerve every thing about him very carefully, which they mimick 536 537

for their diverſion in all their entertainments.

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

535 to quiet him. In ſpite of the praiſes that were laviſhed upon the talents of theſe actors, the ſcene, I confeſs, afforded me no amuſement, but on the contrary, conſiderable diſguſt

276 All the inhabitants of this place, women as well as men, ſmoke and chew tobacco. By a refinement that I cannot account for, they mix aſhes with the tobacco to make it ſtronger. We gave them ſome ſnuff, and they applied it not to their noſe, but to their mouth. I examined their pipes: they are of the ſame ſhape as thoſe of the Chineſe, made of bone, and very ſmall. When they make uſe of them, they do not emit the ſmoke from their mouth, but ſwallow it with great gratification.

000 All the toyons of the different oſtrogs we had paſſed in coming from Ozernoi, out of reſpect to M. Kaſloff, had eſcorted us as

28: Sarytschew--67-68 T-1 (1789-90) 1806 Kamchadal-1-2
116, 177, 276, 789

"Notwithstanding the Kamtschadales have renounced most of their former superstitions, they still retain a firm belief in the supernatural powers of the schamans. A Kosak once profited by this credulity to regain his stolen property in a very ingenious manner. While on a journey with several Kamtschadales, he had some of his tobacco stolen from him, and, after questioning every individual separately, he was unable to discover who was the thief. He accordingly took some sticks, and making them of equal lengths, gave each of them one, with the assurance, that the stick of the thief would infallibly grow longer by the [68] power of schamanary. This unpleasant intelligence had such an effect on the imagination of the thief, that he actually conceited that his stick did increase in length, and thought to relieve himself from this dilemma by breaking a piece off. The next morning, every Kamtschadale carrying back his stick, the thief was instantly discovered. He was now obliged to confess the theft, and make restoration. His apology was, that all his own tobacco being gone, he had no money to buy more, and could not dispense with this necessary. Tobacco was remarkably dear at that time in Kamtschatka, a single pound costing a hundred rubles; and yet the inhabitants of this place sacrificed every thing to the indulgence of their passion for this intoxicating herb. Its ordinary price on a fresh supply is only two rubles and a half.

Tobacco is one of the most lucrative branches of trade in these parts, and always finds a ready sale; for there is not a tribe or nation having any intercourse with the Russians, which does not smoke, chew, and take snuff. The Burats, Jakuts, Koraks,

28: Sarytschew--67-68 T-1 (1789-90) 1806 Kamchadal-2
116, 177, 276, 789

Jakugirens, and Tschukschens, like the strong Tscherkapian tobacco, and are not fond of that which grows in the country of Irkutsk. They smoke it with a mixture of half saw-dust; but the Kamtschadales and Aleutians only chew tobacco and take snuff."